

ONE DEATH TWO LIKELY

Chinaman Taken from
Joss House.

THAT STRUCTURE DOOMED

Honolulu Quarantined—Health Board
Asks for a Quarter of a
Million Dollars.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

By order of the Board of Health, all the Judicial District of the City of Honolulu is hereby placed in strict quarantine, and all persons are forbidden to leave the district without permission of the Board of Health.

That this meeting approved of the action of the committee appointed by them, and requests it to proceed with their work of salvage; arrange for warehouses, and incur such expense as may be necessary, such expense to be borne by the merchants pro rata with the sums owing them by the Chinatown storekeepers interested.

That Mr. A. Gertenberg be appointed treasurer, with power to collect up to \$100 each from merchants interested in the removal of goods from condemned stores, as a preliminary measure for meeting such expenses as may be incurred by the committee.

That the committee be empowered to add another member.

HENRY E. COOPER,
President Board of Health.

An unknown Chinaman, who was taken to the Chinese Hospital from Yee Hin's coffin store on Beretania street as a suspect, died at the institution at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. Howard had been watching the case and had considered it one of grave suspicion.

An autopsy held at the morgue at 10 o'clock last night discovered firm grounds for the suspicion, and one more death from plague is recorded. The body was cremated at once.

Death in the Joss House.

Another suspicious case was reported by Dr. Howard to the Board of Health yesterday morning. The doctor, who is acting as physician to the United Chinese Society, was called by a member of that body to examine a Chinaman, who was lying ill at the Joss-house on Pauahi, between River and Maunakea streets.

A careful examination of the patient revealed symptoms which justified a report to the Board and the removal of the man to the Chinese Hospital. Three other inmates of the house, one of whom had just entered for the purpose of performing his regular devotions, were conveyed to the camp at Kakaako.

When the Chinese in the district learned of this case they gathered, in strong force and talked excitedly of the prospects of their church being burned, but a few calmer spirits soothed the fears of the assembly and no trouble was made.

Japanese Baby Ill.

The infant daughter of the Japanese woman from Merchant street, who was reported on Tuesday as a suspicious case, has also developed grave symptoms of the dread disease. Dr. Garvin found the child's pulse 160 and her temperature 103.5, while an enlarged inguinal gland gave additional cause for misgiving.

The condition of the woman herself is most grave, and her end is reported as very near. In company with her child, she was removed last evening to the pest hospital, and her husband and his brother were at the same time conveyed to the camp at Kakaako.

The Board of Health take exception to an article on this case which appeared in an evening paper of yesterday's date, and state that a guard was posted at the house immediately after the physician's report was received by them, and, furthermore, that the house is not opposite the Telephone office, but in the rear of the old Blue Gate, next to a Japanese candy store, on Merchant street, and immediately back of No. 1 Engine House.

The condition of the Japanese lady taken to the pesthouse from Maunakea street on Tuesday is still unchanged but regarded as grave.

Buildings to be Burned.

Prior to the destruction by fire of Block 19 in Chinatown today, the premises on Merchant street, those on Beretania street from which the man who died in the Chinese Hospital yesterday was taken, and the Joss-house on Pauahi street will be set on fire, and the remaining lumber and refuse from previous fires will also be consumed as early as possible.

The Chinese merchants on the Wai-kiki side of the lane, which marks the boundary of the buildings condemned to be burned this morning, were busy all yesterday morning in fixing sheet-iron to the exposed sides of their stores to prevent the flames from leaping across the lane to the exposed wood-work.

The condemned area has a frontage on King street of about 150 feet by a depth of 150 feet toward Queen street, and includes the following premises: On King street, Tim Kee, tailor; C. Ahana, watchmaker; Yee Shun Kee, grocery; Hop Lee, restaurant; Japanese barber shop, Chinese restaurant, Wo Lung, grocery, and Kong Sing Chan Co., merchandise. On Kekaulike street, Tim Kee, cookhouse; two Chinese pot shops and sleeping-rooms; Chinese merchandise store; Hing Chang's laundry, and two natives' houses.

The merchants' committee were busy all of yesterday in removing merchandise from the condemned stores to C. R. Collins' warehouse, on King street, where it will be fumigated today.

A quantity of oil and firecrackers was also taken out and removed to another section and everything is now in readiness for the Fire Department. The total number of persons at the Kakaako detention camp is 193 of

mixed Hawaiian, Chinese and Japanese. The former two have the entire first floor of the warehouse, while the latter are accommodated on the ground floor.

Meeting of Merchants.

Representatives of about twenty of the principal merchant firms in the city assembled at the Chamber of Commerce rooms at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the situation in Chinatown, and its bearing toward themselves as distributing merchants. Mr. F. M. Swanzy presided at the meeting.

Mr. J. Wakefield read a communication addressed to the committee and signed by a number of Chinese merchants in the quarantined district, wherein they are authorized to remove merchandise from Chinatown, and are held blameless for any loss or damage sustained by the goods, either in removal, transit, fumigation, or storage, while in charge of the committee or its servants.

Mr. C. Kaiser detailed the work of the committee, in regard to the removal of merchandise from condemned buildings in Chinatown.

Discussion upon the need or additional warehouse accommodations in the event of further condemnation and destruction by the government, and also upon the question of expense in connection with the removal of goods therefrom, ended in the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

That this meeting approved of the action of the committee appointed by them, and requests it to proceed with their work of salvage; arrange for warehouses, and incur such expense as may be necessary, such expense to be borne by the merchants pro rata with the sums owing them by the Chinatown storekeepers interested.

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Two Opium Dens.

Since the house to house and room to room inspection has been in progress in the Chinatown district, many strange and curious sights have been exposed. The latest discoveries were two opium dens perched high above the ground and cleverly screened from a casual glance about the courtyards, which were the initial points of starting through the maze of passageways leading directly to the dens.

Going through a passageway leading from King street between Kekaulike and Liver streets, the reporter came to a courtyard which in appearance was similar to hundreds of others so sandwiched in front of the street. Stairways, passageways, kitchens, sleeping rooms, groups of Chinese men, women and children, formed an innocent-looking picture, seemingly devoid of any secret openings leading to foul opium dens. Yet the guide mounted a rickety stairway at the top of which was a landing and an ordinary whitewashed door exactly like the dozen others facing the courtyard. It was apparently two and a half feet wide, but when pushed open by the guide after giving a signal, only a half of the door swung on hinges. Stepping through the aperture thus formed a space just wide enough to turn around in was discovered and further movement was stopped by another and evidently heavy plank door. The first door was three inches thick, another signal and the second door moved back about twelve inches disclosing a dark passageway hardly a foot wide and heavily planked on both sides, through which the reporter had to walk sideways. The door was timbered and bolted together until it formed a formidable barrier of wood, five inches thick. The end of the passageway terminated in a room about ten by ten feet lined with bunks and had contained a full complement of opium smoking outfits. The room had no windows, was planked in with two-inch timbers, small slits at the eaves providing the only means of exit for the smoke and ventilation.

The entire arrangement of landings, doors, passageways and heavily planked room displayed a clever ingenuity to defeat the police regulation, which is only found in the Celestial.

The second den showed even more cleverness of arrangement and solidity than in the first one. This was reached by mounting a stairway which led into the second story of a house in the rear of a King street store. The door selected by the guide as the one leading to the secreted den, was a whitewashed affair and looked as though it might lead into a small storage or attic room. When swung open, only half the door moved on hinges, the other being barely wide enough for one to squeeze through. The door was four inches thick, heavily planked. A peep-hole, which had the appearance of a knot-hole had been bored directly in the center of the door. After edging through this door a narrow and very steep stairway was encountered at the top of which was another door, in front of which were bars of wood, three inches in diameter, placed vertically, and so arranged in the slits slots that they could not be removed except from the inside when the door was opened. A circular peep-hole was in the center of the door, which was opened immediately, that is the usual six inches of it. The wooden bar was pulled into the room allowing entrance to the interior, which in this case was well ventilated and lighted by horizontal slits underneath the eaves. Bunks were arranged around the cramped and ill-smelling room, and a full kitchen outfit was also installed. The room was heavily boarded, and the upper door was nearly six inches thick. A chute led from this room to the cellar beneath, which was evidently used to raise the opium and outfit into when a raid was being made by the police. A neatly fitting trap door covered the aperture, defying detection from a casual glance.

One peculiar feature of the slits and holes in the door was their arrangement, which permitted a Chinese guard looking through the uppermost doors through all the others all the way down to the courtyard, giving ample time to conceal opium and pipes if a police officer was discovered.

Board Meeting Last Night.

A full meeting of the Board of Health was held at the Judiciary Building at 8 o'clock last night, for the purpose of discussing the method of continuing the work of cleaning Chinatown.

In opening the meeting President Cooper spoke of the magnitude of the work with which the Board was now confronted. To continue the present method of burning the houses in the immediate vicinity of buildings in which plague has appeared, will place a heavy burden of responsibility upon their shoulders, and the present meeting was called to obtain the general opinion of the public in regard to their present method of stamping out the disease, and to assure themselves of its purity.

The matter of securing warehouses for fumigated goods taken from the condemned stores is also one for serious consideration. The present accommodation is barely sufficient, and any further demand or storage will mean an additional burden.

President Cooper said the responsibility should be fixed now regarding the destruction of buildings in the future.

Judge Carter, addressing the Board, said the press had supported the Board of Health, and so had the citizens generally, and he could not see how more support could be given. If a man has a building that is condemned it is only his own fault.

Dr. Day said it would require most drastic measures to rid the city of the plague, judging from the experience of other cities. These infected buildings should at the earliest possible moment be destroyed.

President Cooper said he had been studying all day to devise methods of going ahead. The question of handling the merchandise in infected buildings was also to be considered. "The ideal way," said President Cooper, "would be to have barracks into which we could move every man, woman and child now in the infected district, and deal with the buildings afterward. Then there would not be a case of plague left. But this would require both time and money."

"The Board of Health should not hesitate," said F. M. Hatch. "If time stands in the way, a large number of assistants should be hired, and if money—if the Board of Health allows the question of money to stand in the way it will fall in its duty. Is any money available? Would the employment of 2,000 assistants exhaust the funds of the Government, or is the credit of the country not sufficient? Business has already suffered greatly, and stagnation stares us in the face, yet there are only two cases a day. Let the Board make its request to the Council, and then let the people see what body fails to do its duty. This is a practical, and not a theoretical question with which we have to deal. No great extravagance is necessary, but we should build a warehouse where thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise can be placed, and, if desired, a small sum for storage could be asked. As to the question of responsibility for goods, this Board has responsibility enough—there are tribunals to look after those matters. The idea of the plague getting beyond control cannot be described. The great question is, whether the plague can be overcome. It is not a question of money." (Applause.)

J. A. McCandless suggested that the Fishmarket might be taken as a warehouse, since business is slack there at this particular time. "I agree with Mr. Hatch," said Mr. McCandless. "Don't hesitate. The people are backing the Board of Health. I was told by a gentleman only a day or two ago—an opponent of the Government—that the Board was doing the proper thing in burning the infected buildings. It is the only thing to do. Or you might call a mass meeting, and you could easily learn the sentiment of the people."

Mr. Hatch suggested that five or six lawyers be employed by the president of the Board to consider the legal questions that may arise. A sufficient number of assistants should be employed to serve all notices on owners and tenants in one day. Physicians have said that the danger of infection is from the spot itself, so let the people be removed. Then there will not be much danger of the plague spreading. But where there are several suspicious cases, act without the formality of a notice, either as regards houses or goods.

G. W. Smith moved that the Board immediately continue the necessary warehouse at Aala Park for the storage of permitted merchandise from the quarantined district, and that the matter be referred to the merchants' committee for execution. The motion was adopted.

A motion was also adopted that the Board appoint a special committee for the purpose of immediately constructing and preparing accommodations for five thousand people.

Dr. Day's motion that the president of the Board be instructed to proceed along the lines already followed by the Board was adopted. On motion of Mr. Smith, the president was authorized to employ a number of lawyers to consider legal questions which may arise regarding the disposition of infected property.

Dr. Wood said the plague had existed in Honolulu since December 12 and that cases were daily occurring. He moved that the Government be requested to call together the Council of State for the purpose of appropriating \$100,000, in addition to what has been appropriated, in order to combat the plague.

President Dole remarked that it was advisable to specify for what purpose the money was desired, in order that a record might be kept of expenditures. George Carter said the appropriation should be liberal. "This plague has already cost the community \$500,000, and it might continue for the next six months. I think if we could put a stop to it now for \$500,000 it would be only a reasonable sum to spend. It would cost nearly \$100,000 to feed 10,000 people ten days, not to speak of other necessary expenditures."

President Dole favored doubling the amount mentioned by Dr. Wood, and the latter changed his motion to make the appropriation \$250,000. In this form it was adopted.

President Cooper said he had written a letter to President Dole, asking the Council of State for an appropriation for the filtration of water, the extension of the sewer system, and the building of a garbage crematory.

President Cooper also said the infected half-block, bounded by King, Ke-

haulike and Queen streets, would be ready for destruction by fire this morning.

The report of the commission appointed to make recommendations concerning sanitation of the city was referred to the sanitary committee. The committee charged with the erection of buildings, said President Cooper, reported that it was ready to build accommodations for 2,000 people. The report was approved.

A communication was read from Judge Alfred Carter, calling attention to the necessity of placing of the Aala portion of the city in good condition. The matter was incorporated in a motion requesting the Minister of the Interior to fill in the ground described as the Aala section and establish a proper grade there. The place is near the old Chinese theater.

President Cooper called attention to the fact that the quarantining of the city from the remainder of the island would go into effect at 12 o'clock last night. He asked Superintendent Denison of the Oahu railroad whether he could arrange to quarantine the train crews while they were in the city, and Superintendent Denison said it would be done. The trains should remain in operation, if possible, said Mr. Denison, for the plantations are irrigating at this time, very few of them had more than two or three days' supply of coal or supplies. But, said Superintendent Denison, the train crews would be quarantined by the company while in the city.

This was satisfactory, and President Cooper said the quarantine would go into effect at 12 o'clock last night. "We must not allow the plague to break out on any of the plantations," added President Cooper.

Discussing the matter of guarding the city's outputs, Judge Carter volunteered to engage men to guard the Halawa ridge, the Mokuapu pass and the Pali.

THE GLORY OF MAN.

The crown and glory of manhood is strength—power. All human conquests have been won by individual and collective. The earliest sign of decay in man is not usually pain, but weakness of some kind—of mind or body, or both. This may be the inevitable sequence of advanced years, or it may, as we all know, show itself at any period of life. But it always means that the sources of strength are failing, as the lessening of the water in a river means a drying up of the springs and streams which feed it.

I said "sources" of strength, using the plural word. I should have said "source" of strength, for in human beings there is but one. What is it? Perhaps the experience of Mr. David Jones will help us to an answer. "In the summer of 1881," he says, "I began to feel ill and out of sorts. I was weak and tired, and quite worn out with little exertion. I had a poor appetite, and after eating had pain and weight at the chest. My secretions were scanty and thick. My back felt stiff, and gave me much pain as I moved about. For three years I suffered like this, being at times better and then worse. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicines and recommended Turkish baths; but I got no better for any kind of treatment."

"My brother then told me about Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup, but I had no faith in advertised medicines. He, however, urged me to take it, and after taking a few doses I experienced so much relief that I continued with it, and was soon strong and well as ever. Since that time I take a dose of this remedy when I feel at all ailing, and it sets me right. I have praised Mother Selgel's Syrup to all my friends, many of whom have tried it and been benefited by it. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) David Jones, 1, Dunluc Street, Walton, Liverpool, July 31st, 1896."

We have room for one more short letter before we try to come at the answer to the question with which we set out. It is exactly in the same line, and ought to make the results of our inquiry all the more clear and plain. "In the spring of 1888," proceeds the writer, "my health began to fail me. I felt languid and heavy, as if something had come over me. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and the little food I took gave me pain across the chest and between the shoulders. My food lay like lead on my stomach. I was constantly spitting up a thick phlegm, and when in bed heavy sweats came over me. I got weaker and weaker, and from time to time was confined to bed. Often I was so bad I could not dress or undress myself."

"Now better, now worse, but never well, I suffered for over five years. I took different kinds of medicines, and had a doctor, but got no real benefit from anything."

"In July, 1893, a book was left at my house in which I read of cases like mine having been cured by Mother Selgel's Syrup. I got a bottle from the International Tea Company, Yeovil, and began taking it. In a short time I felt much better, and, by continuing with it, gained strength. I could eat better, food agreed with me, and by-and-by I was strong and well. But for Mother Selgel's Syrup I believe I should not now be alive. You are at liberty to publish this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) Jane Crouch, 82, Hulse, Yeovil, November 29th, 1895."

What, then, do these cases show to be the source of strength? The answer is, *Digested Food*. That and nothing else. All strength, of body or of mind, comes from that, and that only. What, then, is the great enemy of strength, the fountain of weakness? Indigestion—dyspepsia. You see why and how. A child could not miss the argument. What, then, restores strength? Mother Selgel's Syrup. In what way? By setting the digestive machinery in healthy operation. That is what it did for our correspondents and does daily for multitudes. Use it if you need it, and pass the news to other weak ones.

Karl Klemme failed to appear in Police Court yesterday to answer to the charge of selling liquor without a license and his bail of \$100 was declared forfeited.

Scrofula and Consumption

People tainted with scrofula very often develop consumption. Anemia, running of the ear, scaly eruptions, imperfect digestion, and enlargement and breaking down of the glands of the neck, are some of the more prominent of scrofula symptoms—are forerunners of consumption. These conditions can be arrested, consumption prevented and health restored by the early use of

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At all druggists; 50c. and \$1.00.
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Tramway Decision.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
A decision was handed down by Judge Perry yesterday in the case entitled T. S. Southwick vs. Hawaiian Tramways Co., injunction and relief. The decision is in favor of the defendant and states that the suit was brought in the interests of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company and cannot be entertained in a court of equity. Unless new suits now intervene the Tramways company will lay a double track throughout its system.

Down Again

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"JONES, BRONCH, Eng., the eminent actor writes:—'I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors.'"

"Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, Chemist, Llandilo, October 19th, writes:—'Highly, I have commenced my fifty-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for cough and cold nearly 50 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell, and I am still active.'"

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